

LONG VALLEY MINERAL MINING SITE RECLAMATION PLAN

(Reclamation Plan #36-09-01)

May 2009

PREPARED BY:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1.0	Applicant	1
1.2.0	Landowner	1
1.3.0	Operator	1
1.4.0	Location	1
2.0	Environmental Setting	3
2.1.0	Overview	3
2.2.0	Geology	3
2.3.0	Hydrology	7
2.4.0	Vegetation	7
2.5.0	Wildlife	9
2.6.0	Land use	10
2.7.0	Visual Resources	10
2.8.0	Cultural Resources	10
2.9.0	Hazardous Materials	10
2.10.0	Noise	10
2.11.0	Air Resources	11
3.0	Proposed Surface Mining Operation	12
3.1.0	General Description/Mine Plan	12
3.2.0	Production Schedule	12
3.3.0	Topsoil Handling	12
3.4.0	Overburden Handling	12
3.5.0	Access Roads	13
3.6.0	Mining Equipment	13
3.7.0	Noise Emissions	13
3.8.0	Water and Sewer Requirements	13
3.9.0	Hazardous Materials	13
3.10.0	Energy Requirements	13
4.0	Reclamation Plan	15
4.1.0	Reclamation Objectives	15
4.2.0	Subsequent Uses	15
4.3.0	Impact on Future Mining	15
4.4.0	Reclamation Schedule	15
4.5.0	Revegetation	16
4.6.0	Post Mining Topography	17
4.7.0	Disposition of Mining and Processing Equipment	18
4.8.0	Erosion and Sediment Control	18
4.9.0	Public Safety	18
4.10.0	Performance Standards	18
4.11.0	Monitoring	19
4.12.0	Reporting	19

5.0	Reclamation Cost Estimate	23
6.0	Financial Assurance/Project Conditions	24
7.0	References	25

FIGURES

1	Project Vicinity and Location Maps	2
2	Existing Conditions –Long Valley Mineral Mining Site	4
3a & 3b	Existing Contours and Cross Sections – LVMMS	5 & 6
4	Direction of Groundwater Flow	8
5	Proposed New 10-Acre Excavation Area and Proposed Screening Area	14
6	Finished Grades after Reclamation Complete	21
7	Test Plots	22

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The applicant intends to conduct surface mining and reclamation operations at the Long Valley Mineral Mining Site (LVMMS) on public lands managed by the US Forest Service. Mining operations will consist of the excavation of aggregate materials, use of a stationary sorter, and stockpiling some materials on-site. The site will be used by the Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County, and the US Forest Service.

1.1.0 APPLICANT

The Town of Mammoth Lakes
P.O. Box 1609, Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
Phone (760) 934-8989, fax (760) 934-8608

1.2.0 LANDOWNER

United States Forest Service—Inyo National Forest
P.O. Box 148, Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
Phone (760) 873-2424, fax (760) 873-2563

1.3.0 OPERATOR

Same as applicant

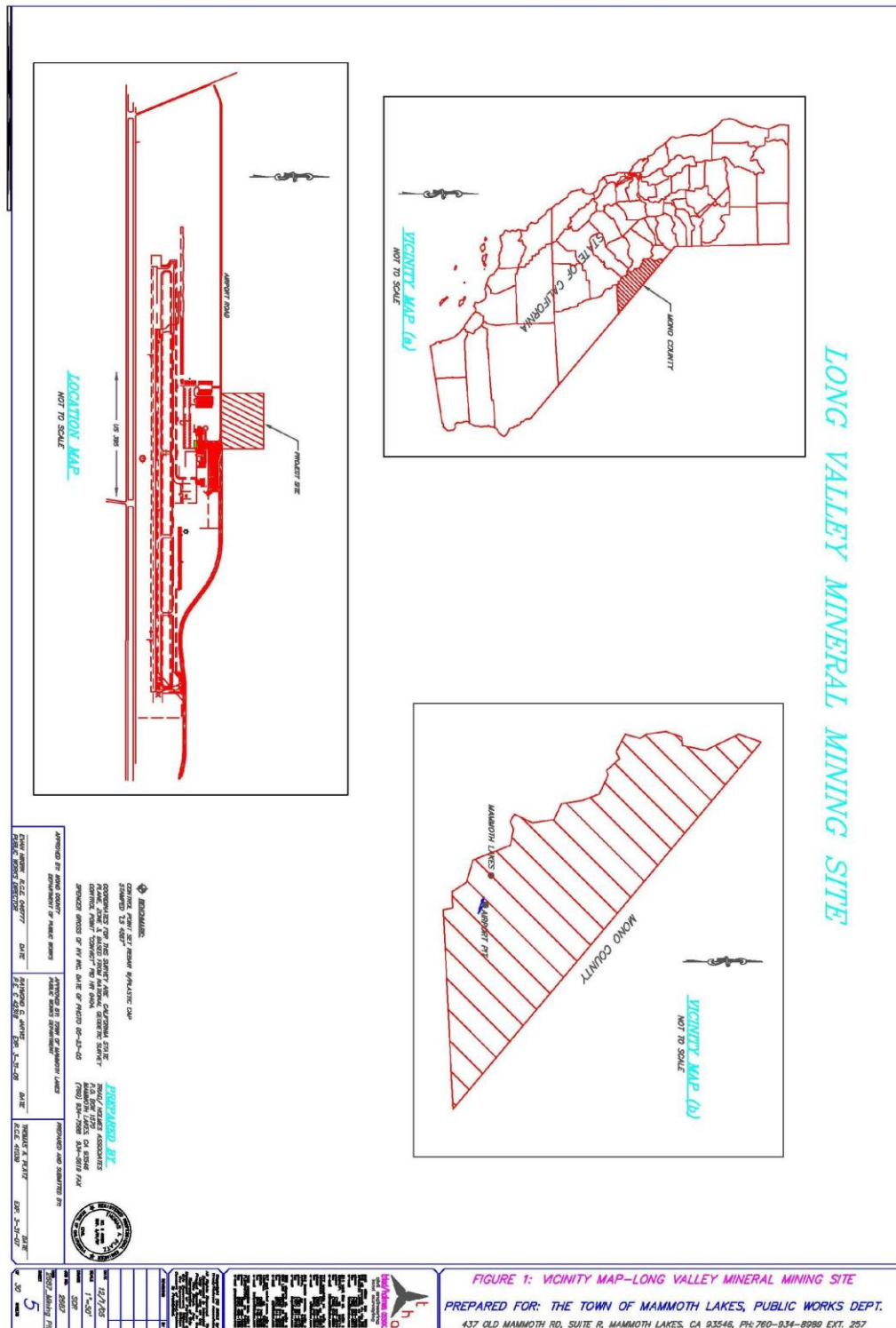
1.4.0 LOCATION

The project site is located 7 miles east of the Town of Mammoth Lakes, California, adjacent to the Mammoth Yosemite Airport in portions of Sections 1 and 2, Township 4 South, Range 28 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian on a portion of Mono County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 037-060-016 & 037-130-013 (see Figure 1, Project Vicinity and Location Maps).

1.5.0 CALIFORNIA MINE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

To be assigned.

Figure 1 -- Project Vicinity and Location Maps



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1.0 OVERVIEW

The Long Valley Minerals Mining Site (LVMMS) is located in Long Valley, just north of Mammoth Yosemite Airport. The site is located on public lands managed by the Inyo National Forest. The US Forest Service has managed the site for over 40 years for two purposes: 1) as a source of aggregate materials for local public works projects, and 2) as a site for the disposal of clean construction fill. Local agencies utilizing the site include the Town of Mammoth Lakes, and Mono County. The existing pit is also used to process and stockpile material from the borrow area for future use or to stockpile other excess materials for use by one of the above agencies.

The Town of Mammoth Lakes is proposing to expand the pit area at the site and manage the site for the use of the Town, and Mono County. Reclamation of the pit will occur concurrently with mining. The proposed end land use is grazing and wildlife habitat.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding prepared for the future management of the LVMMS, the Town of Mammoth Lakes will manage the day-to-day operations of the LVMMS. Each agency that uses the site will be responsible for obtaining an individual Mineral Mining Permit from the Forest Service annually and for paying tipping fees for the disposal of fill materials.

The project site is a relatively flat area with little or no vegetation. The proposed 10-acre expansion area has some native vegetation. (See Figure 2, Existing Conditions - Long Valley Mineral Mining Site). The expansion area has no existing activities and is currently open space.

2.2.0 GEOLOGY

Soils

The project site is adjacent to the Mammoth Yosemite Airport on the north side of Highway 395, east of Hot Creek Fish Hatchery Road. The project site consists of alluvial fan deposits with medium textured soils that have a low water holding capacity similar to other soils in the Mammoth Lakes area (Town of Mammoth Lakes, FSSEIR). Final slopes will be 3:1 or flatter to conform to the surrounding topography.

Adjacent surrounding topography ranges from 7100 feet elevation along Airport Road to 7090 feet elevation at the westerly terminus of the proposed 10-acre LVMMS expansion area, producing approximately 10 feet of fall across the site from southeast to northwest. Figure 2 shows the general contours of the existing excavation. Final grades after reclamation in the pit area will be 3 to 5 feet below the surrounding terrain.



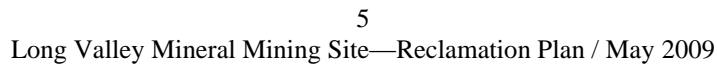
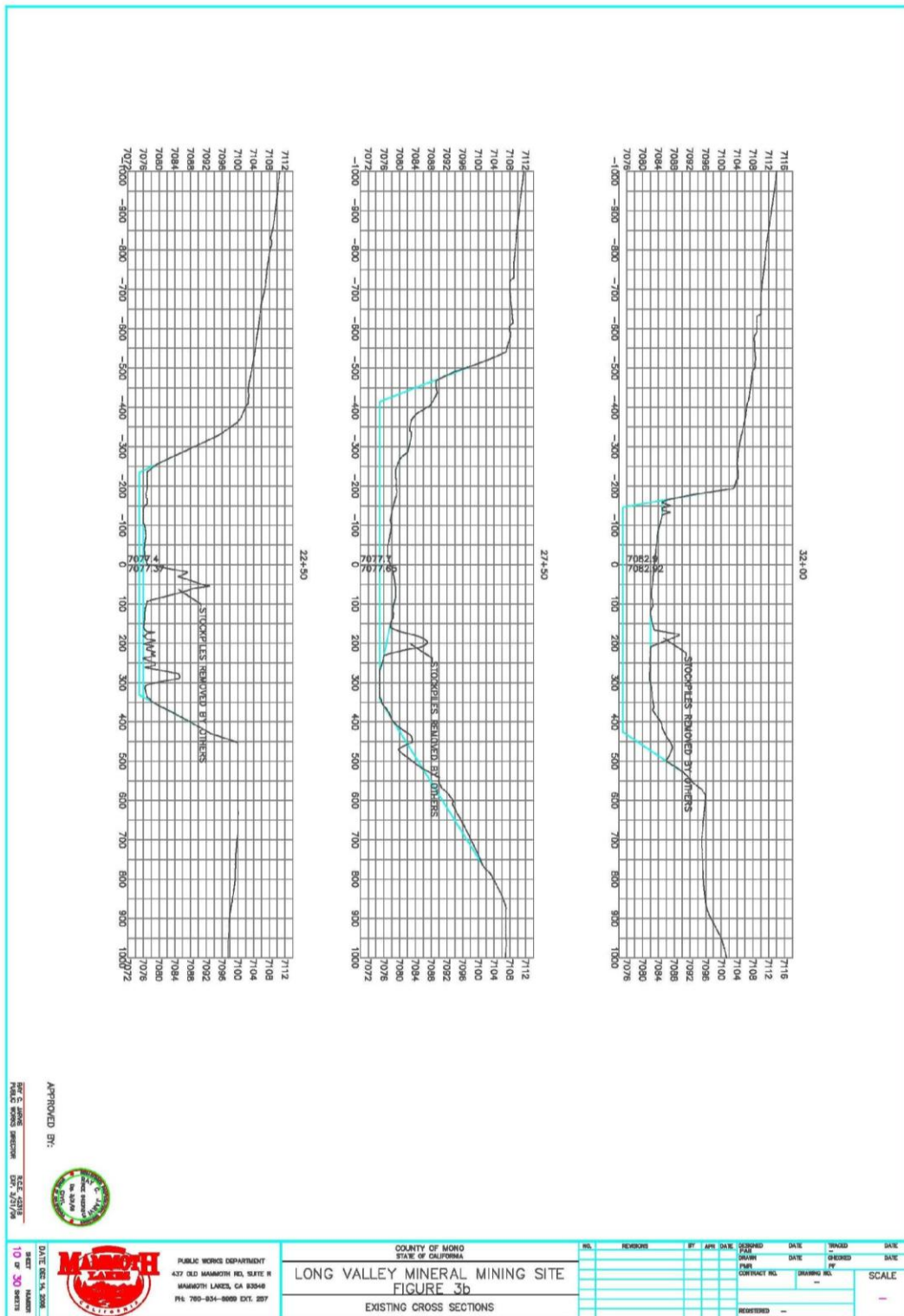


Figure 3b -- Cross Sections



Geology

There are no known faults on the project site and the site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Fault-Rupture Hazard Zone. The entire county is subject to ground shaking, but no structures are proposed for the project, other than a temporary guard shack. The area is not identified as being at risk for rockfall or landslide hazards. The general topography in the vicinity of the project site is flat. Mining will occur to a depth of 25-30 below the surrounding surface grade. Reclamation activities will occur concurrently with mining and will consist of backfilling and grading the excavated pit areas to a depth 3-5 feet below the surrounding grade.

2.3.0 HYDROLOGY

Surface and Ground Waters

The existing LVMMS is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Hot Creek and over a mile from Convict Creek. The existing LVMMS is 25 to 35 feet below the existing terrain. Final grades over the reclamation area will be 3 to 5 feet below the surrounding terrain.

The depth of excavation will be approximately 25 feet maximum. The very porous soils in the area will ensure groundwater recharge continues to occur. Ground water level data was collected from two monitoring wells located at the bottom of the LVMMS. The information was collected in 2003 by TEAM Engineering and Management as part of a groundwater monitoring program on for a remedial cleanup action for the Town of Mammoth Lakes Airport. Water levels were measured at approximately 7070 feet in elevation. Personnel correspondence with TEAM Engineering indicates groundwater elevation does not fluctuate on a seasonal basis and that the top of the groundwater table does not substantially fluctuate (January 22, 2009). The approximate elevation of the existing pit floor is 7080 feet in elevation, ten feet above the groundwater table. Figure 4 shows the Regional Direction of Groundwater Flow.¹⁾

Drainage

Drainage is expected to remain on-site due to the porous nature of the soils, the generally flat topography in the area, and the fact that much of the project site is a pit, with surfaces 25-30 feet below the surrounding grade. Once reclamation is completed, the finished grade will still be 3.5 feet below surrounding grades.

2.4.0 VEGETATION

The LVMMS consists of an existing borrow and reclamation area of about 35 acres. The depth varies from 25 to 35 feet and has no visible ground water and little, if any native vegetation. The pit has been used as an extraction site for aggregate material for the past 40 years. The LVMMS is surrounded by a Great Basin sage-steppe vegetation community consisting primarily of sagebrush (*Artemesia tridentata*), antelope bitterbrush (*Pursia tridentata*) and assorted grasses and forbs.

Figure 4 -- LVMMS, Regional Direction of Groundwater Flow

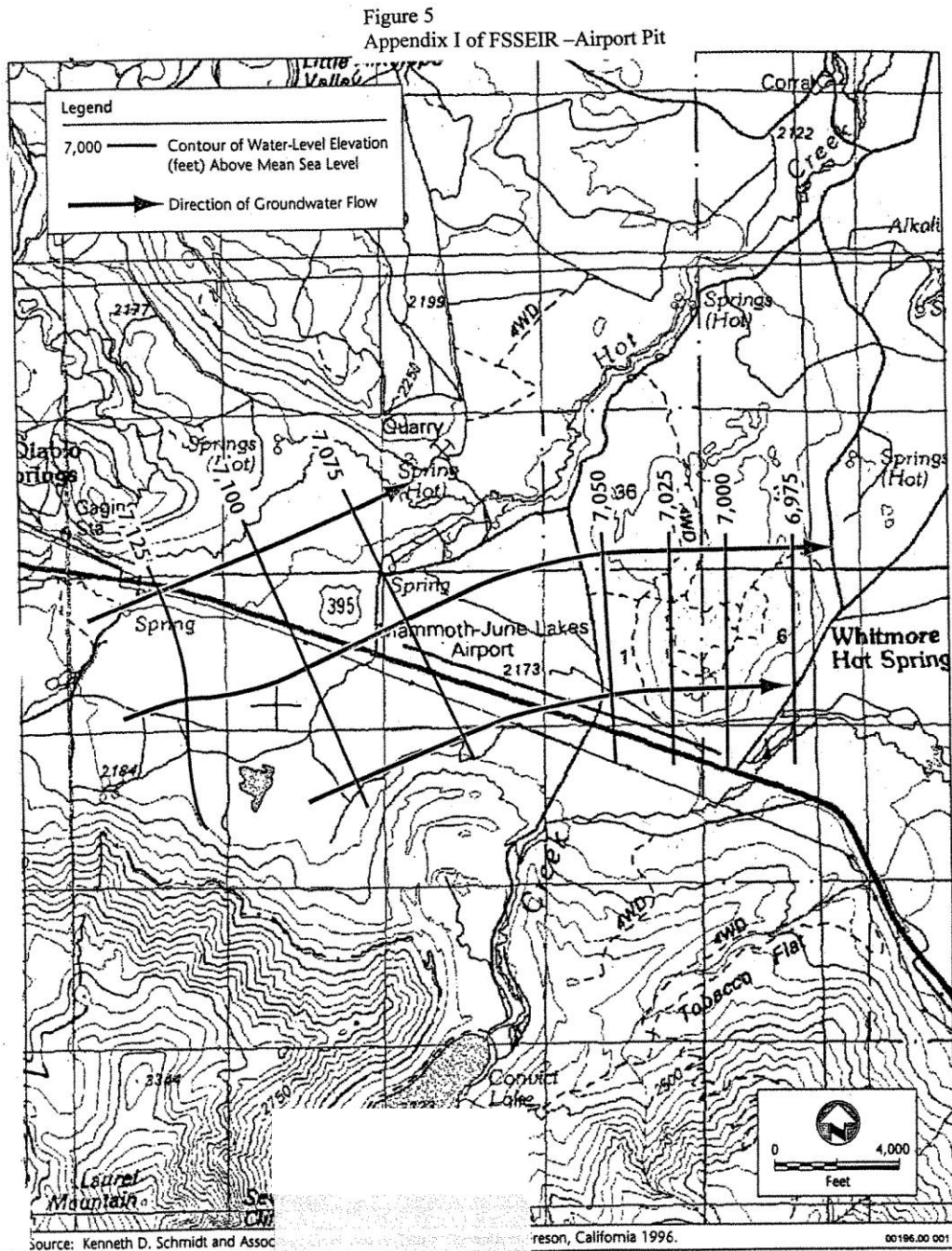


FIGURE 5
Regional Direction of Groundwater Flow

Jones & Stokes

2.5.0 WILDLIFE

Species On-Site

The project site is an existing open pit excavation located in a native vegetation open space area currently open to foraging by indigenous species. Section 3.3.1.2 of the FSSEIR identified the following wildlife species in the western portion of the study area which included the LVMMS:

Gopher snake	sage thrasher	green-tailed towhee
Common raven	rock wren	black-billed magpie
Nuttall's cottontail	Calif. Ground squirrel	sagebrush lizard
Brewer's sparrow	mule deer	black-tailed jackrabbit
Sage grouse		

Seventeen species of diurnal raptors were reported in Table III-12 of the FSSEIR and include:

Osprey	white tailed kite	Bald Eagle
Northern Harrier	sharp-shinned hawk	Coopers Hawk
Northern Goshawk	Red-shouldered hawk	Swainsons hawk
Red-tailed hawk	Ferruginous hawk	Rough-legged hawk
Golden Eagle	American Kestrel	Merlin
Peregrine falcon	Prairie falcon	

Special Status Species

The **Biological Evaluation—Animals** prepared for the project by the US Forest Service identified four threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate species that might be present in or near the vicinity of the airport; Owens tui chub (*Siphateles bicolor snyderi*), Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis californianus*).

Of the four species identified, none are known to occur within the project area or its zone of influence. Lahontan cutthroat trout reside in O'Harrel Creek, approximately ten air miles north of the project area. Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep are generally restricted to treeless areas in the Sierra Nevada mountains located no closer than four miles from the project site. Owen's tui chub are present in several headsprings within the Hot Creek Fish Hatchery complex, located approximately one mile northwest of the project area. Bald eagles are known to traverse the project area as they move between Convict Lake and the hatchery or roosting/foraging sites closer to the Owens River.

The Biological Evaluation also identified one Forest Service Region-5 sensitive species (sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*)) that might also be present in the vicinity of the airport. Recent studies of sage grouse in the Long Valley area confirm that radio-collared sage grouse are not utilizing the LVMMS, but are present in the adjacent sage-scrub vegetation. A site survey was conducted during July 2005 to ascertain the level of sage grouse use within the area. The survey consisted of traversing parallel transects spaced approximately 5 meters apart and recording all sign of sage grouse. Grouse sign

was present throughout the project area, including fecal pellet groups, fecal “tar” and one recently fledged juvenile sage grouse.

2.6.0 LAND USE

The project site is currently used as an aggregate mining operation and reclamation area for excess clean fill from local area construction projects. The General Plan land use designation is Industrial (I). Surrounding areas are designated Open Space—Agriculture (OA-A) and Open Space—Recreation (OA-R). The proposed land use after reclamation is grazing and wildlife habitat.

2.7.0 VISUAL RESOURCES

The project site is located immediately north of the existing Mammoth Yosemite Airport. The site currently exists as an aggregate mining and backfill reclamation site on approximately 40 acres. The landscape to the West, East, and North is one of predominantly big sagebrush scrub. At the completion of the reclamation effort the landscape within the reclamation area will emulate the surrounding area and blend into the visual impression of the vicinity. A Scenery Management Evaluation prepared for the project by the US Forest Service notes that the project site is not visible from US 395, Hot Creek Road or Airport Road. It is visible from aircraft landing at Mammoth Yosemite Airport and from surrounding peaks, largely as a change in color in the surrounding sagebrush landscape.

2.8.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

A Heritage Resources Report completed by the Forest Service for the project site included a literature search as well a field survey of the site. The report noted that there are no previously recorded heritage sites in the project area and no new sites were discovered during the field survey.

2.9.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The project site does not currently contain hazardous materials or waste. The project does not involve the transportation, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. No hazardous materials will be used or stored on-site, including fuel. Fuel spills that occur on-site will be cleaned up in compliance with Mono County Environmental Health Department requirements.

2.10.0 NOISE

Ambient noise levels are relatively low with the exception of occasional aircraft taking off at the Mammoth Yosemite Airport directly south of the pit. Historic LVMMS noise levels are due to the periodic diesel engine noise from haul trucks and from diesel loader or track driven dozer operation.

2.11.0 AIR RESOURCES

The project site is located in an area subject to wind erosion. The location of the pit below surrounding terrain reduces the effects of wind erosion.

3.0 PROPOSED SURFACE MINING OPERATION

3.1.0 MINE PLAN

3.1.1 Description of Operations

The project site will be used as an aggregate source for approximately 10,000 cubic yards per year, and as a fill site for excess clean material from construction projects by the Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mammoth Community Water District, and Mono County. The bottom of the excavation may also contain stockpiles of processed materials such as sand and gravel. The material mined will be used for roadside backing, pipe backfill, and other minor public works maintenance activities. Excavation will be primarily surface excavation to an estimated depth of 25 feet maximum. Final reclaimed grades will be 3 to 5 feet below the existing terrain. Mining operations will occur within the area shown as “proposed new 10-acre excavation area” on Figure 6.

3.1.2 Prior Mining Activities

Mining for aggregate materials, along with dumping of clean fill materials, has occurred at the LVMMS for over 40 years. Prior mining activities have resulted in the disturbance of approximately 10 acres. The existing pit is approximately 25-30 feet deep.

3.1.3 Future Mining Activities

Mining is anticipated to occur for approximately 20 years following approval of the project. Reclamation will occur concurrently with mining activities. Following the end of mining activities, final reclamation and monitoring activities will occur.

3.1.4 Processing

No processing will occur on-site, other than the use of a stationary sorter.

3.2.0 PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

Mining, dumping, and reclamation activities will occur from May 1 to October 31 for the next 20 years. On-site activities will occur Monday through Friday, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Whenever possible, reclamation will occur concurrently with mining operations.

3.3.0 TOPSOIL HANDLING

Soils in the area do not provide large amounts of topsoil. Topsoil disturbed during mining operations will be stockpiled for use in reclamation efforts. If topsoil is brought in as fill it will be segregated and used for contouring and revegetation during the next reclamation effort.

3.4.0 OVERBURDEN HANDLING

Piles or dumps of waste material will not exist. Material deemed usable for construction purposes will be screened and stockpiled. Material deemed unusable will be added to the clean fill and graded during the next reclamation effort.

3.5.0 ACCESS ROADS

The project site is currently accessed from US 395 via Hot Creek Road and Airport Road, both paved county-maintained two-lane roads. An existing dirt road provides access from Airport Road to the project site. All vehicles will use the existing roads. As reclamation occurs, the on-site dirt access road will be relocated to avoid reclaimed areas. Reclaimed areas will be staked in order to be readily identifiable.

3.6.0 MINING EQUIPMENT

The machinery to be used on-site will be relatively small, i.e. frontend loader, dozer, stationary sorter, and haul trucks. All equipment, supplies, and other materials will be stored in the area labeled “proposed screening area” shown on Figure 6.

3.7.0 NOISE EMISSIONS

The machinery to be used on-site is relatively small, i.e. front end loader, dozer, stationary sorter, and haul trucks, and creates minimal noise. With the exception of the dozer, the same equipment is used in the Town of Mammoth Lakes for snow removal in residential areas. All on-site equipment will be equipped with noise attenuation devices and must comply with all requirements of the Mono County Noise Regulations (Mono County Code Section 10.16). Mining, dumping and reclamation activities will occur only in daylight hours.

3.8.0 WATER AND SEWER REQUIREMENTS

The project will utilize bottled water for drinking and portable toilets. A water truck will be used, if necessary, for dust suppression.

3.9.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The project will not involve the transportation, use or disposal of hazardous materials or waste. No hazardous materials will be stored on-site, including fuel. Fuel spills that occur on-site will be cleaned up in compliance with Mono County Environmental Health Department requirements.

3.10.0 ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

The project will not require any energy sources.



4.0 RECLAMATION PLAN

4.1.0 RECLAMATION OBJECTIVES

The objective of reclamation is to ensure that the site is left in a condition that:

1. Allows an end land use consistent with pre-project uses;
2. Does not pose a threat to public health and safety;
3. Protects air and water quality; and
4. Protects wildlife habitat and provides for the establishment of indigenous vegetation that would provide a productive end land use as wildlife habitat.

On-site conditions before reclamation are shown in Figure 3A, Existing Contours, and Figure 3B, Existing Cross Sections. Post-reclamation contours are shown in Figure 7, Finished Grade After Reclamation Complete.

Operation, reclamation, and closure of the Long Valley Minerals Mining Site shall comply with the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA), the Mono County Land Use Regulations, Chapter 35, Reclamation, and all pertinent local, State, and Federal laws, rules, ordinances, and guidelines.

4.2.0 SUBSEQUENT USES

The project site is on public lands managed by the Inyo National Forest in a rural, natural area adjacent to the Mammoth Yosemite Airport. The area in and around the mine site provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Surrounding lands are publicly owned and managed primarily as grazing/foraging and wildlife habitat. The pit area will be reclaimed through grading and revegetated for use as grazing and wildlife habitat.

4.3.0 IMPACT ON FUTURE MINING

The proposed reclamation will not adversely affect the future exploration and development of other mineral resources on-site.

4.4.0 RECLAMATION SCHEDULE

Final reclamation will be performed following completion of mining at the site. Where operational conditions permit, reclamation of portions of the site shall occur concurrently with mining activity.

4.4.1 Areas of Immediate and Concurrent Reclamation

Concurrent reclamation activities include the removal of individual noxious weed plants from areas disturbed by project related activities each year during the life of the project before they set seed. Plants may be individually pulled or cut. Herbicides may not be used to control noxious weed growth. The Forest Service Botanist will provide examples of weed species to be removed. As areas are filled to the level specified in this Reclamation Plan, concurrent reclamation may also include ripping compacted areas,

recontouring, placing growth media in disturbed areas, seeding of disturbed areas with indigenous locally-collected seed, and watering revegetated areas as needed to establish the seed. Specific revegetation requirements are included in Section 4.5 below.

4.4.2 Post Mining Reclamation

Post-mining reclamation shall consist of removing all equipment and structures, ripping compacted areas, including roads and haul routes, recontouring, placing growth media in disturbed areas, removal of weeds, and revegetation following the requirements in Section 4.5 below.

4.5.0 REVEGETATION

4.5.1 Revegetation Plan

The goal of revegetation is to establish vegetation on the reclaimed site with similar density and diversity as the surrounding area. Performance criteria for evaluating whether reclaimed areas are sufficiently revegetated are contained in the following Revegetation Requirements prepared by the US Forest Service, Inyo National Forest.

Revegetation Requirements

Airport Expansion Mitigation/Gravel Pit Revegetation
K.Nelson 02/22/03

The following revegetation plan may be implemented on designated sites as mitigation for the airport expansion project. Successful implementation of this plan will help to replace wildlife habitat lost to the airport expansion, as well as prevent soil erosion in the gravel pit, aid in the re-establishment of the main components of a sagebrush/bitterbrush scrub community, and prevent the establishment of new populations, or spread of existing populations of any non-native weed species.

The following seed mix will be applied to all areas designated as mitigation sites for the airport expansion project:

Big sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>)	.5 PLS lb/ac
Desert peach (<i>Prunus andersonii</i>)	5 PLS lbs/ac
Indian ricegrass (<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>)	3 PLS lbs/ac
Western needlegrass (<i>Achnatherum occidentale</i>)	2 PLS lbs/ac
Squirreltail (<i>Elymus elymoides</i>)	3 PLS lbs/ac
Sliver lupine (<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>)	1 PLS lbs/ac
Blazing star (<i>Mentzelia laevicaulis</i>)	1 PLS lb/ac
Chicalote, prickly poppy (<i>Argemone munita</i>)	<u>1 PLS lb/ac</u>
TOTAL:	16.5 PLS lbs/ac

PLS = Pure Live Seed

In addition, antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata* var. *tridentata*) seedlings will be planted on 2 meter centers.

The project area is in the Mono Section/Crowley Flowlands Subsection of the Ecological Subregions of California (Miles and Goudey 1997). If it is not possible to collect/obtain seed from the immediate vicinity of the project due to poor seed availability, seed from anywhere within the Mono Section will be acceptable; however, efforts will be made to obtain seed from within the Crowley Flowlands Subsection. Seed collection will be restricted to areas no more than 1,000 feet higher or lower in elevation than the project site.

Bitterbrush seedlings will be planted in the fall (approximately late September), late enough to avoid summer heat, but early enough to allow seedlings to become established prior to soil freezing.

Protection from browsing will be provided for the seedlings, using vexar tubing or similar methods. Mulch will be applied around the base of the seedlings as further protection. Supplemental water will be provided as needed for seedling survival, depending on site conditions and local weather variations. I would anticipate watering seedlings once or twice/week, depending on temperatures, until freezing conditions and/or significant precipitation events occur. Additional spring/summer watering may be required in the event of drought.

Seeding will be conducted in the late fall, preferably just prior to the onset of winter snows, in order to minimize seed predation losses. A harrow or other acceptable method will be used to cover seed once it has been spread, followed by application of an approved mulch to a depth of 2 inches, e.g. certified weed free rice straw, or native mulch. If necessary, mulch will be "tamped" down to avoid significant losses due to wind. No soil amendments will be added. All equipment used in grading and revegetation activities will be cleaned free of mud and plant parts prior to beginning work in the project area.

In addition, non-native species not already present on the site prior to the project will be removed manually. The significance of other weed species that may occur will be evaluated each season, and control measures required if deemed necessary, based on density and potential effects on the revegetation goals. All non-native weed species, including cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), will account for no more than 5% total of the relative cover at the end of the 5 year evaluation period.

Success standards for this project are as follows:

- At least 3 shrubs and 8 perennial grasses and/or forbs per 4 square meters will be established on the site.
- Perennial grasses will account for at least 10% of the relative cover.
- Antelope bitterbrush survival will be at least 70%.
- All non-native weed species will account for no more than 5% total of the relative cover at the end of the 5 year evaluation period (see above).

The revegetation project will be monitored for compliance with the success standards defined above, and a report provided to the Forest Service Botanist 1, 3, and 5 years following completion of the project. Failure to meet the success standards will require additional planting and/or weed control, as appropriate.

4.5.2 Test Plots

The test plot will provide data as to the nature of the fill material to support the reclamation effort. The reclamation effort will be modified in successive efforts to determine what if any soil amendments may be necessary to successful reclamation.

4.6.0 POST MINING TOPOGRAPHY

4.6.1 Final Contours

The mining and reclamation operations will go on simultaneously over the projected 10 to 20 year life expectancy of the project. As the reclamation effort proceeds, the backfilled area will be left 3 to 5 feet below adjacent surrounding terrain. The side slopes will be 3:1 or flatter and the finished grade will be contour graded to conform to the surrounding topography (see Figure 7).

4.6.2 Final Drainage Plan

The mining and reclamation operations will go on simultaneously over the projected 10 to 20 year life expectancy of the project. As the reclamation effort proceeds, the

backfilled area will be left 3 to 5 feet below adjacent surrounding terrain. The side slopes will be 3:1 or flatter and the finished grade will be contour graded to conform to the surrounding topography (see Figure 7). Soils in the area are very porous and runoff caught in the reclaimed pit area is expected to infiltrate quickly. There will be no off-site drainage.

4.7.0 DISPOSITION OF MINING AND PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

All facilities placed on-site during mining operations will be dismantled and removed prior to final site closure, along with all equipment on-site.

4.8.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

The existing pit is 25-35 below the surrounding grade. The 10-acre expansion that will occur during the life of the project will also be to a depth of approximately 25 feet below the surrounding grade. The mining and reclamation operations will go on simultaneously over the projected 10 to 20 year life expectancy of the project. As the reclamation effort proceeds, the backfilled area will be left 3 to 5 feet below adjacent surrounding terrain. The side slopes will be 3:1 or flatter and the finished grade will be contour graded to conform to the surrounding topography (see Figure 7). Soils in the area are very porous and runoff caught in the reclaimed pit area is expected to infiltrate quickly. There will be no off-site drainage.

All vehicles will utilize the existing dirt road that enters the project site off of Airport Road (a paved road). Dust will be controlled during mining and reclamation operations by the use of a water truck, when necessary. During the growth phase of on-site revegetation efforts, compacted mulch will be utilized to control dust and potential windborne erosion.

4.9.0 PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety during mining operations will not be a concern since the project site is gated, and a Town employee will monitor access to the site during operating hours. The gate will be locked at other times. Post-reclamation there will be no structures or equipment left on-site. The site will have been filled and graded so that all slopes are less than 3:1. Following revegetation, the site will be suitable for grazing and wildlife habitat and will not contain any public safety hazards.

4.10.0 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

SMARA Section 2773 (a) requires that the reclamation plan establish “site-specific criteria for evaluating compliance with the approved reclamation plan including topography, revegetation, and sediment and erosion control.”

The following performance standards are minimum site criteria for the various aspects of site reclamation. Monitoring of performance standards will be conducted by Mono County or qualified individuals acceptable to Mono County. All costs will be supported

by the tipping fees charged to the entities bringing clean fill material to the project. An annual report will be sent to the Mono County Community Development Department and to the US Forest Service. The report will include results from annual monitoring and recommendations for remedial measures, if necessary. County staff will discuss the report with the Planning Commission.

- Sediment and erosion control measures will be implemented as described in Section 4.8. The site will be inspected at the closure of mining activities and remedial measures will be implemented if necessary.
- The post mining topography will be implemented as described in Section 4.6. The site will be inspected at the closure of mining activities and remedial measures will be implemented if necessary.
- Reclamation will occur as specified in Section 4.5. The site will be inspected at the closure of mining activities and remedial measures will be implemented if necessary.

4.11.0 MONITORING

Site monitoring will occur at the time of closure and then annually until the County and the US Forest Service are satisfied that the performance standards have been met and the surety bond is released. All costs will be the responsibility of the operator. An annual report will be sent to the Mono County Community Development Department and the US Forest Service that includes results from annual monitoring and recommendations for remedial measures, if necessary.

Revegetation monitoring will consist of quantitative and qualitative measurements. A permanent and randomly located plot covering an area 20' x 20' will be established following the completion of revegetation activities. Within the plot, species composition, shrub cover, and shrub density will be recorded on a County approved form. Photographs of the plot will be taken. Monitoring will occur during the peak flowering season and after the first year will be conducted within two weeks of the first year's monitoring date to ensure that the data will be comparable over time. If it appears that the site will not meet performance standards, the qualified professional (or US Forest Service Botanist) completing the monitoring will suggest remedial measures to improve revegetation.

Eradication of noxious weeds will also be evaluated during the annual monitoring.

4.12 REPORTING

The required annual report concerning reclamation will be filed by the operator (the Town of Mammoth Lakes) with Mono County and the Inyo National Forest. The annual

report will be prepared by a qualified registered professional, and will include results from the annual monitoring and recommendations for remedial actions, if necessary. A map will be provided with the annual report showing areas where reclamation activity occurred, areas requiring remedial action (if any), and areas of continuing mining activity. Costs associated with the reclamation progress reporting will be included in the tipping fee charged for clean fill material brought to the site.

Figure 6 -- Finished Grades After Reclamation Complete

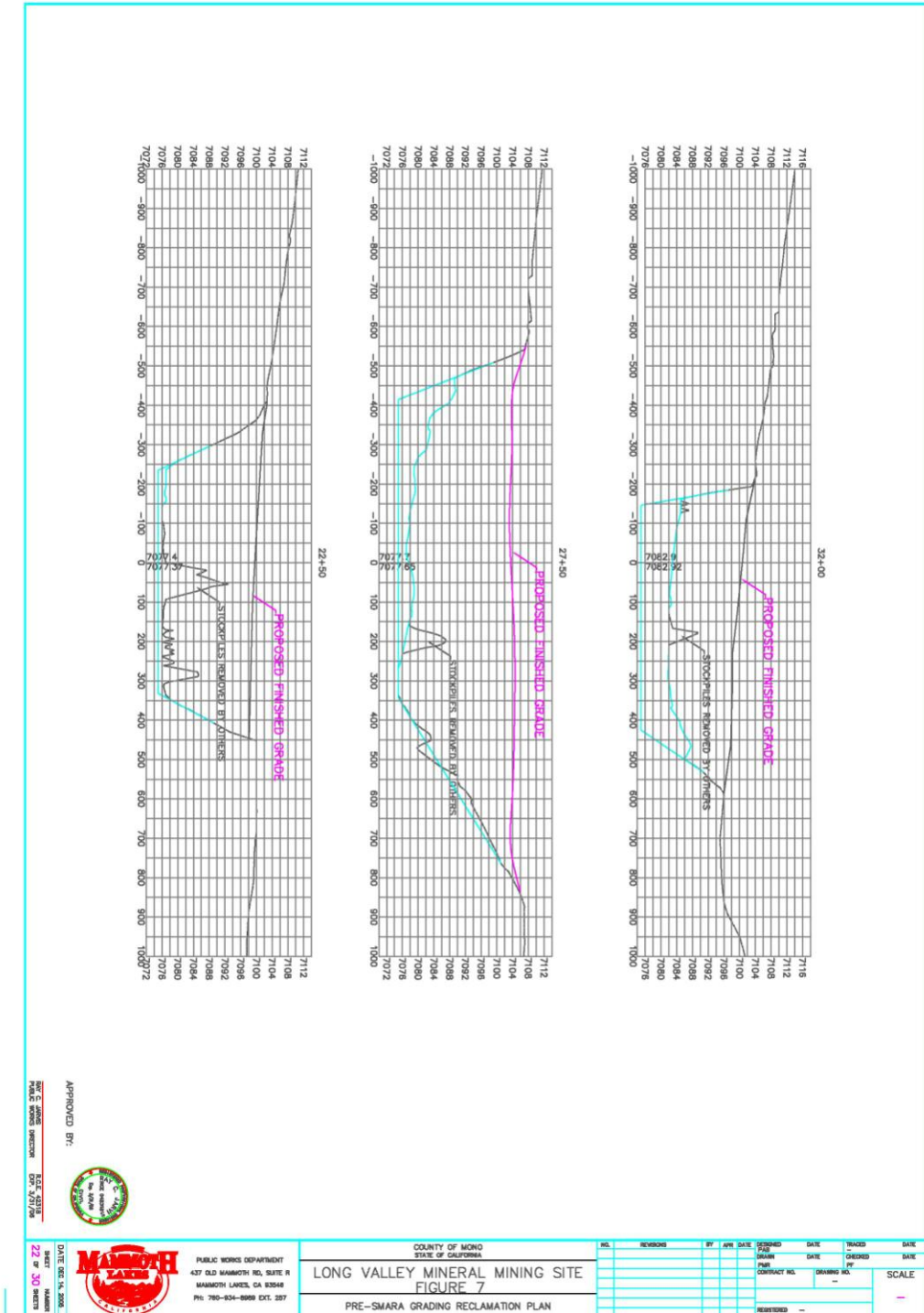
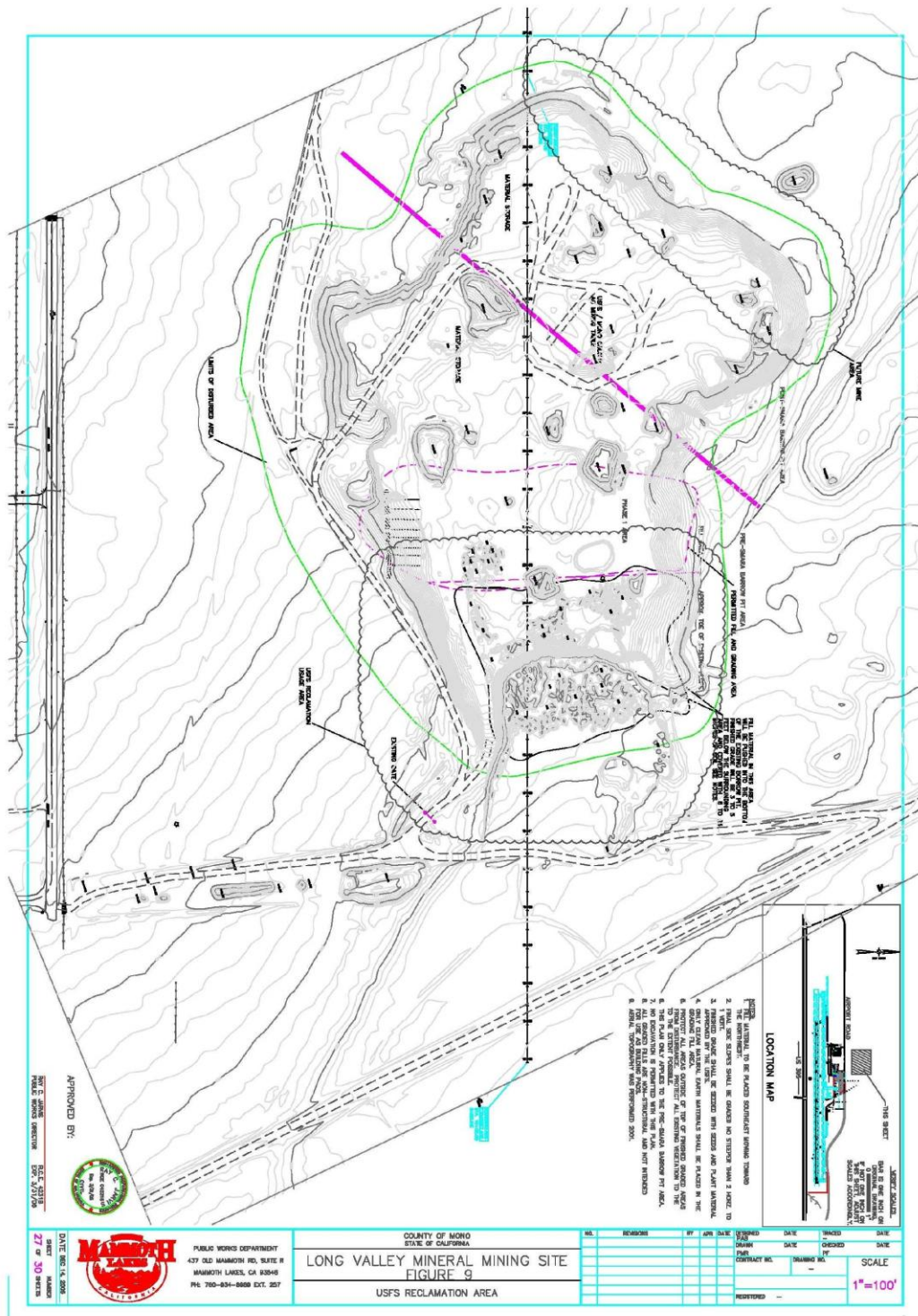


Figure 7 -- Test Plot 2005 Reclamation Area



5.0 RECLAMATION COST ESTIMATE

Equipment	Rate \$/Hr	Total Hours	Cost
Dozer (including opera	\$130.00	160	\$20,800.00
Water Tender (includir	\$87.00	80	\$6,960.00
Total Cost			\$27,760.00

Erosion Control and	Rate \$/Unit	Unit	Total Units	Cost
Seed Mix	\$39.35	lbs	82.5	\$3,246.38
Bitterbrush	\$2.75	seedlings	500	\$1,375.00
Mulch	\$35.00	ton	10	\$350.00
Total Cost				\$4,971.38

Other Labor	Rate \$/Hr	Total Hours	Cost
Seeding/Planting/Mulch	\$30.00	40	\$1,200.00
Total Cost			\$1,200.00

Miscellaneous			Cost
contingencies @ 5% of			\$1,696.57
administration @ 5% of subtotal			\$1,696.57
Total Cost			\$3,393.14

Total Cost \$37,324.51

Note: These costs are assumed for using a third party contract. The Town of Inyo Nation Forest will finalize an adequate financial assurance agreement that reclamation.

1. Seed Mix, Seedlings and Mulch adjusted to 5 Acres. Specific mix is listed in Rec Pl the reclamation plan.

6.0 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE / PROJECT CONDITIONS

Prior to project approval:

1. The Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County, and the US Forest Service will sign an operations agreement which requires a bond from each entity for cleanup in case of a hazardous spill related to that entity's operations within the Long Valley Minerals Mining Site.
2. The Town of Mammoth Lakes, as the manager of the site, will be required to comply with all conditions and mitigation measures in the Negative Declaration prepared for the project.
3. The Town of Mammoth Lakes, as the manager of the site, will be required to comply with the adopted Reclamation Plan prepared for the project.

7.0 REFERENCES

Documents

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Harris Flat Aggregate Source Reclamation Plan #37-020-01. April 2002.

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Revegetation.** 2003.

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Websites

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www.arb.ca.gov

Air emissions inventory data. Information on air quality and transportation planning.

California Department of Transportation

www.dot.ca.gov

Planning guidance, traffic counts.